APA format


APA format is the official style used by the American Psychological Association (APA) and is commonly used to cite sources in psychology, education, and social sciences. The latest edition of APA that should be used is the 6th edition, revised in 2009.


General APA Formatting Guidelines

Margins:

One inch on all sides (top, bottom, left, right)

Alignment:

Flush left

Right margin, not blocked (unjustified)
**Font Size and Type:**

Size: 10-12-pt. font  
Type: Times New Roman or similar font are acceptable typefaces

**Line Spacing:**

Double-space throughout the paper, including the title page, abstract, body of the document, references, appendixes, footnotes, tables, and figure captions.

**Spacing after Punctuation:**

Use two spaces after a period and all punctuation throughout the paper.

**Paragraph Indentation:**

5-7 spaces; use the tab key

**Pagination:**

The page number appears one inch from the right edge of the paper on the first line of every page (except Figures), beginning with the title page

**Active voice:**

As a general rule, use the active voice rather than the passive voice.

For example, use "Educators speculated ..." rather than "It was speculated that ..."

**Major Paper Sections and Order of Pages:**

Title Page, Abstract, Body, References

**Capitalization**

Use the sentence-style capitalization for the titles of books or articles; therefore, capitalize only the first word of a title and subtitle.

Exceptions:

Periodical titles and proper names in a title which should still be capitalized.

The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized.
The Ampersand

If there are three to six authors, use an ampersand (&) before the name of the last author.

If there are more than six authors, list only the first one and use et al. for the rest.

Acronyms

When citing an organization, such as the American Psychological Association (APA), spell out the entire name in the first citation.

All further citations should use the appropriate acronym.

Abbreviations

When abbreviating any terms, spell them out the first time (in both the abstract and again in the body of the manuscript, if need be).

Example:

The Nurses Association of Science (NAOS) was used to...

Acceptable abbreviations in the reference list for parts of books and other publications:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Book or Publication Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ed.</td>
<td>edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. ed.</td>
<td>Revised edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd ed.</td>
<td>Second edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed. (Eds.)</td>
<td>Editor (Editors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans.</td>
<td>Translator(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>no date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. (pp.)</td>
<td>page (pages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol.</td>
<td>Volume (as in Vol. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vols.</td>
<td>Volumes (as in Vols. 1-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt.</td>
<td>Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppl.</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numbers

All measurement reporting is done in metric units: Use centimeters and meters rather than inches and feet.

The numbers zero through nine are spelled out.

*Exception:* when it is a table or figure number, or a metric measurement, etc.

The numbers 10 and above are written as numbers.

Capitalize nouns followed by numerals or letters that denote a specific place in a numbered series.

*Example:*

As can be seen in Figure 3, during Block 4 of Session 2 such and such occurred...

In the abstract, use digits for all numbers except when they begin a sentence.

Spell out any number when it is the first thing in a sentence.

*Example of an incorrect use of digits to begin a sentence:*

34 students were used.

*Example of the corrected sentence:*

Thirty-four students were used.

Dates

For dates, spell out the names of months in the text of the paper, but abbreviate them in the list of works cited, except for May, June, and July.

Use either the day-month-year style (22 July 1999) or the month-day-year style (July 22, 1999) and be consistent.

With the month-day-year style, be sure to add a comma after the year unless another punctuation mark goes there.

Page Header

Include a page header, called the running head, at the top of every page.

To create a page header, insert page numbers flush right. Then type "TITLE OF YOUR PAPER" in the header, flush left.
The first two or three words of the paper title appear five spaces to the left of the page number on every page (except Figures), beginning with the title page.

Manuscript page headers are used to identify manuscript pages during the editorial process.

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**Title Page**

*Pagination:* The Title Page is the paper’s page 1.

*Key Elements:* Running head, title of the paper, author’s name, and institutional affiliation.

*Line Spacing:* All text on the title page, and throughout the paper, should be double-spaced.

*Font Size and Type:*

  - **Size:** 12-pt. font
  - **Type:** Times New Roman or similar font is acceptable typefaces

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**Running Head:**

*Purpose:*

The running head is a shortened version of the paper’s full title, and it is used to help readers identify the titles for published articles (even if the paper is not intended for publication, the paper should still have a running head).

*Format:*

The running head cannot exceed 50 characters, including spaces and punctuation.

The running head’s title is typed in all uppercase (capital letters) after typing, “Running head:” in lowercase letters.

The running head is typed flush left, and page numbers should be flush right.

*Example:*

Running head: ONLINE COMMUNICATION DEFINITIONS & RELATIONSHIPS
Note that on the title page, the page header should look like this:

Running head: TITLE OF YOUR PAPER

Pages after the title page should have a running head that looks like this:

TITLE OF YOUR PAPER

Title:

The title should summarize the paper’s main idea and identify the variables under discussion and the relationship between them.

Format:

APA recommends that the title be no more than 12 words in length

It should not contain abbreviations or words that serve no purpose.

The title may take up one or two lines.

Center the title in the upper half of the page.

Type the paper title in upper and lowercase letters.

It should not be underlined, bold-faced or in italicized font.

Underlining or Italics?

When reports were written on typewriters, the names of publications were underlined because most typewriters had no way to print italics.

If a bibliography is written by hand, underline the names of publications.

If a computer is used, then publication names should be in italics.

Author’s Name:

Purpose:

The author is the individual who conducted the research and subsequently wrote the paper.

Format:

On the line following the title, type the author’s name in the following format:
Centered, uppercase and lowercase letters

First name, middle initial(s), and last name.

Do not use titles (Dr.) or degrees (Ph.D.).

**Institutional Affiliation:**

**Purpose:**

The institutional affiliation indicates the location where the author conducted the research.

**Format:**

On the line following the author’s name, type the *institutional affiliation in the following format:*

Centered, uppercase and lowercase letters

*Note, a sample title page follows this page*
Varying Definitions of Nursing Practice and its Effects on the Nurse-Patient Relationship

Shannon J. Merkle

Austin Peay State University
Abstract

Purpose:

The abstract is a one-paragraph, self-contained summary of the most important elements of the paper.

It allows readers to quickly review the main points and purpose of the paper.

Provides a brief and comprehensive summary of the study.

It is very important because it is all that many people will read.

It should include a brief description of the problem being investigated, the methods used, the results, and their implications.

Pagination:

The abstract begins on a new page and is numbered with the running head 2; however, the words, “Running head” and the colon need to be removed from the header.

Format:

Level 1 Section Title:

The word, “Abstract” is typed in regular font and centered on the first line below the manuscript page header.

It should not be underlined, bold-faced or in italicized font.

Is typed in 12-point Times New Roman.

Body:

The abstract (in block format) begins on the line following the Abstract heading.

The abstract should not exceed 120 words.

All numbers in the abstract (except those beginning a sentence) should be typed as digits rather than words.

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the paper should be defined in the abstract.

Do not indent the first line of the abstract paragraph. (All other paragraphs in the paper should be indented.)
How to Write an Abstract

First, write the paper.

While the abstract will be at the beginning of the paper, it should be the last section that is written.

Once the final draft has been completed, use it as a guide for writing the abstract.

Keep it short.

An abstract should be no longer than 120 words.

The abstract should also be written as only one paragraph.

In order to succinctly describe the entire paper, the most important elements need to be determined.

Structure the abstract in the same order as the paper.

Begin with a brief summary of the Introduction, and then continue on with a summary of the Method, Results, and Discussion sections of the paper.

It should be accurate (do not include information here that is not in the body of the manuscript), self-contained (spell out abbreviations), concise (120-word maximum), and specific (begin this section with the most important information and limit it to the four or five most important concepts, findings, or implications of the study).

Avoid citing references in the abstract.

Paraphrase rather than quote.

Use active rather than passive voice (but without personal pronouns)

For example, use

Researchers instructed participants to . . .,

rather than, Participants were given instructions to . . .

Use past tense for procedures and present tense for results.

You may want to list keywords from your paper in your Abstract. To do this, center the text and type Keywords: (italicized) and then list your keywords. Listing your keywords will help researchers find your work in databases.
Abstract

Obesity is a recent health epidemic that has dire consequences for America’s health, especially for its children. The causes contributing to this epidemic include sedentary life styles, caloric intake, and major changes in the eating patterns of American families. Among these changes in eating habits is the amount of food Americans consume, how often they consume those foods, and the types of foods themselves.

*Keywords:* obesity, sedentary life styles, eating habits

Example of an Abstract Page

(note that the Keywords portion is optional)
Body of the Paper

Pagination:
The body of the paper begins on a new page (page 3).
It follows the Title Page (page 1) and Abstract (page 2)
Subsections of the body of the paper do not begin on new pages.

Title:
The title of the paper (in uppercase and lowercase letters) is centered on the first line below the manuscript page header on page 3 only.

Introduction:
The introduction (which is not labeled with a heading, “Introduction”) begins on the line following the paper title.
It presents the problem that the paper addresses.
It is the opening paragraph of the main body of the paper.

Conclusion:
The conclusion restates the problem the paper addresses and can offer areas for further research.
It is the final paragraph of the main body of the paper.
It is not labeled with a heading, “Conclusion.”

Headings:

Purpose:
Headings are used to organize the document through separating and classifying paper sections according to their relative importance.

There are 5 heading levels; regardless of the number of levels, always use the headings in order, beginning with level 1 as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APA Headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For example:

**Methods** (Level 1)

**Site of Study** (Level 2)

**Participant Population** (Level 2)

  - Teachers. (Level 3)
  - Students. (Level 3)

**Results** (Level 1)

**Spatial Ability** (Level 2)

  - **Test One.** (level 3)

    - *Teachers with experience.* (Level 4)
    - *Teachers in Training.* (Level 4)

  - **Test Two.** (Level 3)

**Kinesthetic Ability** (Level 2)

**NOTE:**

The Introduction section never gets a heading and headings are not indicated by letters or numbers.

Levels of headings will depend upon the length and organization of your paper. Regardless, always begin with level 1.

**In-Text Citations:**

**Purpose:**

Source material must be documented in the body of the paper by citing the author(s) and date(s) of the sources.

The underlying principle is that ideas and words of others must be formally acknowledged.

The reader can obtain the full source citation from the list of references that follows the body of the paper.
The publication year must be cited because APA users are concerned with the date of the article (the more current the better).

In addition, according to the APA Style Guide, “To cite a specific part of a source, indicate page, chapter, figure, table, or equation at the appropriate point in the text.”

**Author Citations:**

Author citations should follow the basic author-date format, but there are a number of different guidelines for citing authors in APA format.

**Examples:**

Names of the authors of a source that are part of the formal structure of the sentence:

Cite the year of publication in parentheses immediately after the name of the author(s).

**Example:**

Wirth and Mitchell (1994) found that although there was a reduction in insulin dosage over a period of two weeks in the treatment condition compared to the control condition, the difference was not statistically significant.

**Note:**

*and* is used when multiple authors are identified as part of the formal structure of the sentence.

Compare this to the example in the following section.

Authors of a source are *not* part of the formal structure of the sentence:

Both the authors and year of publication appear within parentheses and a period is placed after the closing parenthesis.

**Example:**

Reviews of research on religion and health have concluded that at least some types of religious behaviors are related to higher levels of physical and mental health (Gartner, Larson, & Allen, 1991; Koenig, 1990; Levin & Vanderpool, 1991; Maton & Pargament, 1987; Paloma & Pendleton, 1991; Payne, Bergin, Bielema, & Jenkins, 1991).

**Note:**

The ampersand & is used when multiple authors are identified in parenthetical material.
Source with a single author:

Example Reference list of a source with a single author followed by two examples of in-text citing:


Two ways to cite this example reference of a single author of a book:

Example:

Burgess (1998) concluded, “APA was the easiest style manual to use” (p. 33).

Example:

In a recent comparison of style manuals, the “APA was judged to be easier to use than the MLA style manual” (Burgess, 1998, p. 33).

Source that has two authors:

Both authors are included every time the source is cited.

Example:

Burgess and Meredith (1998) concluded, “APA was the easiest style manual to use” (p. 33).

Example:

In a recent comparison of style manuals, the style “APA was judged to be easier to use than the MLA style manual” (Burgess and Meredith, 1998, p. 33).

Source that has three, four, or five authors:

All authors are included the first time the source is cited.

When that source is cited again, the first author's surname and "et al." are used.
Note: et requires no punctuation as it is the Latin word for "and;" al. is an abbreviation for the word "others" and requires punctuation.

**Example of Reference Page Entry and Information Cited within Paper:**

**Note:** Use an ampersand (&) before the name of the last author.

**Example of corresponding cited entry:**
Newby, Proctor, Stone, Jones and McConnell (2009) found in their research that “the APA was an excellent manual” (p. 35).

**Example of another corresponding cited entry:**
The definitive study on the APA style manual was recently revised and declared as easier to use than the previous edition (Newby, Proctor, Stone, Jones & McConnell, 2009, p. 35).

In subsequent references to the same article, cite only the last name of the first author, followed by et al..

If the subsequent reference is in the same paragraph as the first citation, the year and page number need not be listed.

**Example:**
Additional research proves the APA style manual is easier to use than the previous edition (Newby, et al., 2009, p. 35).

If the subsequent reference is in a different paragraph, the year must be listed as well as the page number if appropriate.
Example:

Newby, et al. (2099) discovered there was a “great deal of interest in the latest edition of the APA style manual” (p. 35).

Source that has six or more authors:

The first author's surname and shorten any remaining to "et al." are used every time the source is cited in the body of the paper, including the first time.

Sample source on the Reference list of a professional journal article with six authors:


Two ways to cite an exact quotation from this source are as follows:

Example:

Kinko, et al. (2009) stated "the American Psychological Association spent many years developing the fifth edition of the style manual" (p. 281).

Example:

"The American Psychological Association spent many years developing the fifth edition of the style manual" (Kinko, et al., 2009, p. 281).

Several sources that are cited parenthetically:

They are ordered alphabetically by first authors' surnames and separated by semicolons.

Example:

Reviews of research on religion and health have concluded that at least some types of religious behaviors are related to higher levels of physical and mental health (Gartner, Larson, & Allen, 1991; Koenig, 1990; Levin & Vanderpool, 1991; Maton & Pargament, 1987; Paloma & Pendleton, 1991; Payne, Bergin, Bielema, & Jenkins, 1991).
Article with No Stated Author:

In the body of the paper cite the first two to three words in the article title, enclosed in quotation marks, the year of publication and the page number, if necessary.

Example of Reference list of an article with an organization as the stated author:

If the source has no named author but has an institution, agency, corporation, or other group as an author, treat the name of the group as though it were one person’s name.


Example 1 of in-text citing:

The [American Psychological Association (2009)](https://www.apa.org) provides guidelines for in-text citing in the APA writing style, which is “better than using the footnotes that Chicago Style requires” (p. 282).

Example 2 of in-text citing:

Guidelines for in-text citing in the APA writing style is provided by the APA manual, which is “better than using the footnotes that Chicago Style requires” ([American Psychological Association, 2009](https://www.apa.org), p. 282).

Example of Reference list of a newspaper article with no stated author or organization:

If the source has neither a named author or name of an institution, agency, corporation, or other group as an author, use the first two or three words of the title in place of an author’s name, excluding the words *a, the, and an*.

**Example of in-text citing:**

The hypodermic needle can be used in injections ("Lesson Plans," 1997, C47).

**Web document:**

For short articles on the internet, use the author-date format.

**Example of Reference list of a short article on the web:**


**Example:**

Degelman and Harris (2000) provide guidelines for the use of APA writing style.

If no author is identified, use the first few words of the title in place of the author.

If no date is provided, use the abbreviation "n.d." in place of the date.

**Example:**

Changes in Americans' views of gender status differences have been documented (Gender and Society, n.d.).

**Example of in-text citing of a journal article from an internet source with its corresponding Reference page listing:**


In the body of the paper, this would be referenced by the author's last name and the year of publication.
Example:

Salton (2009) reports telling lies during sex can be detrimental to a lasting relationship.

References Page

Purpose:

The Bibliography for an APA paper is referred to as the References page.

Every article mentioned in the paper should have an entry.

Format:

At the end of the paper, start the reference list on a new page.

Annotate the manuscript page header (running head and page number) in same fashion as the rest of the paper.

Center and type the heading “References.”

Do not bold, underline or italicize the heading.

Doublespace all entries.

Basics:

Alphabetize the entries in the list by the author’s last name, using the letter-by-letter system (ignore spaces and other punctuation.)

Use only the initials of the first and middle names rather than full names.

If the author’s name is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any A, An, or The.

For dates, spell out the names of months in the text of your paper, but abbreviate them in the list of works cited, except for May, June, and July.

Use either the day-month-year style (22 July 1999) or the month-day-year style (July 22, 1999) and be consistent.

With the month-day-year style, be sure to add a comma after the year unless another punctuation mark goes there.
Hanging Indentation:

All citations should use hanging indents, that is, the first line of an entry should be flush left, and the second and subsequent lines should be indented 1/2".

Basic Structure for Referencing Sources:

List the author’s last name and first initials.

Follow with the date of publication in parentheses.

Provide the title of the article, but only capitalize the first letter of the title.

For a journal or periodical, list the volume number in italics.

Finally, provide the page numbers where the article can be found.

Basic Format:

Author, I. N. (Year). Title of the article. *Title of the Journal or Periodical, volume number*, page numbers.

Example:


How to List an Author or Authors in APA Format

No Author:

Articles and other works that do not provide an author attribution should begin with the title of the work.

If the title is a book, list the title first in italics.

For articles: The volume number and page numbers should follow article titles.
For books: Book titles should be followed by the location and publisher name.

Examples:


Single Author:

Works by a single author should list the author’s last name and initials.
The date of publication should be enclosed in parentheses and followed by the title of the article or book.

Books and journals titles should be listed in italics.

For books: Book titles should be followed by the location and name of the publisher.

For journal articles: The volume number and page numbers of the article should follow journal titles.

Examples:


Two Authors:

Works by two authors should list last names and first initials separated by an ampersand (&).

These names should be followed by the date of publication enclosed in parentheses.

Books and journals titles should be listed in italics.

For books: Book titles should be followed by the location and name of the publisher.

For journal articles: The title of the article should immediately follow the publication date. The volume number and page numbers of the article should follow journal titles.

Examples:


**Three to Six Authors:**

Works by three to six authors should list last names and first initials of each author separated by an ampersand (&).

Author names should be followed by the date of publication enclosed in parentheses.

Books and journals titles should be listed in italics.

**For journal articles:** The title of the article should immediately follow the publication date. The volume number and page numbers of the article should follow journal titles.

**For books:** Book titles should be followed by the location and name of the publisher.

**Examples:**


**Seven or More Authors:**

When a work is credited to more than six authors, the reference is listed by providing the names of the first six authors followed by the note “et al.”

The remainder of the reference follows the same format as that for six or less authors.

Author last names and initials are followed by the date of publication enclosed in parentheses.

The name of the article is listed immediately after the publication date.

Books and journals titles should be listed in italics.

**For books:** Book titles should be followed by the location and name of the publisher.

**For journal articles:** The title of the article should immediately follow the publication date. The volume number and page numbers of the article should follow journal titles.
Examples:


Types of Sources

Book References

General rules to keep in mind when citing books on the References list:

1. Use the author's surname and initial(s) only. Do not use first names, medical degrees, Jr. and the like.

2. Cite all authors listed for the book in the order they are listed.

3. Follow the author's name with the year of publication. This will be in parentheses.

4. The title of the book is next and it is italicized.

   Note: Only the first word in the title is capitalized as well as any proper names.

5. The city of publication follows.

   Note: If the city is relatively obscure, include the two letter code for the state.

6. The publisher of the book is listed last followed by a period.

7. Space once after periods that separate the parts of the citation and once after the periods of the initials in personal names.

Basic Structure:

The basic structure of a book reference should list the author's last name, first initials, publication year, book title, location, and publisher.

Basic structure:

Example:


Electronic Sources

General rules to keep in mind when citing electronic sources:

1. There are a number of special style concerns for referencing electronic sources in APA format.

2. Online documents, journal articles, databases, online communications, and message boards all have unique referencing requirements.

3. It is important to note the exact Web address on any online source that are used.

4. Always keep track of the electronic resources while researching a topic and collecting references.

5. There is no period following a URL.

6. Break a lengthy URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period.

7. If a document is undated, use "n.d." (for no date) immediately after the document title.

Online Documents:

The basic structure for referencing online documents is very similar to other references, but with the addition of a retrieval date and source.

List the day that the online document was accessed and provide the exact Uniform resource locator (URL) where it can be found.

While listing the URL on the References page, if the URL will not fit on the rest of the line of citation, avoid breaking it with a hyphen. Instead, break the URL “before most punctuation [except after] http://” (p. 188). The next line of the citation thus begins with the punctuation and the rest of the URL is typed. In addition, the URL should not end with a period so the reader will not mistakenly assume the period is a part of the address. APA style shows the URL as annotated in black font instead of blue, and the underline is removed.

Since “all content on the Internet is prone to being moved, restructured, or deleted, resulting in broken hyperlinks or nonworking URLs,...scholarly publishers...assign[ed] a DOI to journal articles and other documents” (American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 188). Each DOI number “begin[s] with a 10 and contain[s] a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash” (p. 189). The format begins as shown: doi:xxxxxxxx (p. 191).

The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* “recommend[s]” the use of DOIs when they “are available” (p. 189). DOIs should be typed “exactly as published in the article” (American Psychological Association, 2010, p. 191); therefore, in order to enable the reader’s retrieval of corresponding sources, DOIs should not be broken apart on the References page.
Basic structure:
Author, A. A. (2000). *Title of work*. Retrieved year, from URL or doi cite

Example:

Note:
*If source has a publication date, the date of retrieval is not needed. However, if the source is undated, the date of retrieval is cited as shown below:*


Documents with a Lengthy URL:
Break a lengthy URL that goes to another line after a slash or before a period; begin next line with the punctuation.

Example:

Documents with Missing Information:
If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

Example:

Journal article with no DOI assigned:
Use the URL.
Example:


**Journal article with DOI assigned:**

Use the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to journal articles and other documents when available.

1. The retrieval date is now only included if the content being cited is likely to be changed or updated.
2. If using the archival copy or version of the record, include the source location if the content that is being referenced as (1) available only in an electronic format or (2) as difficult to locate in print.

Example:


**Magazine, Newspaper & Periodical (Journal) Articles**

**General Notes:**

**Names** - Are listed last name, then initials, if name(s) is the first element of the citation.

**Notes:**

Separate names with a comma, and an ampersand (&) before the last author.

If there is no author, then the title of the article is first.

**Dates** – Daily newspapers & newsletters: Use (Year, Month Day). Monthly newspapers & magazines with no volume number: Use (Year, Month). Journals: Use (Year)

**Titles** – Article titles: capitalize first word in titles and subtitles, and any proper names.

**Journal titles** – Capitalize all words except articles and prepositions
**Issue numbers** – Include if paginated by issue

**Pages**

- **Newspapers:** use p. for one page, pp. for two or more pages.
- **Magazines & journals:** do not use p. or pp. before page numbers.

Do not enclose the title in quotation marks.

Put a period after the title.

If a periodical includes a volume number, italicize it and then give the page range (in regular type) without "pp."

If the periodical does not use volume numbers, as in newspapers, use p. or pp. for page numbers. Note: Unlike other periodicals, p. or pp. precedes page numbers for a newspaper reference in APA style.

**General Format:**


**Examples:**


**Magazine Articles:**

The structure for an article appearing in a magazine is similar to that of a journal article. However, the publication date should also include the month and day of publication.

**Example:**

Article in a journal or magazine paginated by issue:

Basic structure:

Author's name. (Year). Title of article. Title of journal, volume number(issue number—only if issue starts with page 1 rather than continuously paginated through all issues), page numbers.

Examples:


Article in a journal or magazine with volume number and continuous pagination:

Basic structure:

Author's name. (Year). Title of article. Title of journal or journal, volume number, page numbers.

Note: The issue number is not included if all the issues in the volume have continuous pagination that continue through all the issues of the volume.

Examples:


Film or Video Recording

**Basic structure:**

Name of the producer (Producer), & Name of the director (Director). (Year of release). *Title [Medium]*. Distributor.

**Example:**


MCA Universal Home Video.

**Interview - Conducted by the Researcher**

Interviews are personal communications, which are only cited in the text of the paper, not in the reference list.

APA does not recommend including personal communications because of the difficulty of recovering them at a later time.